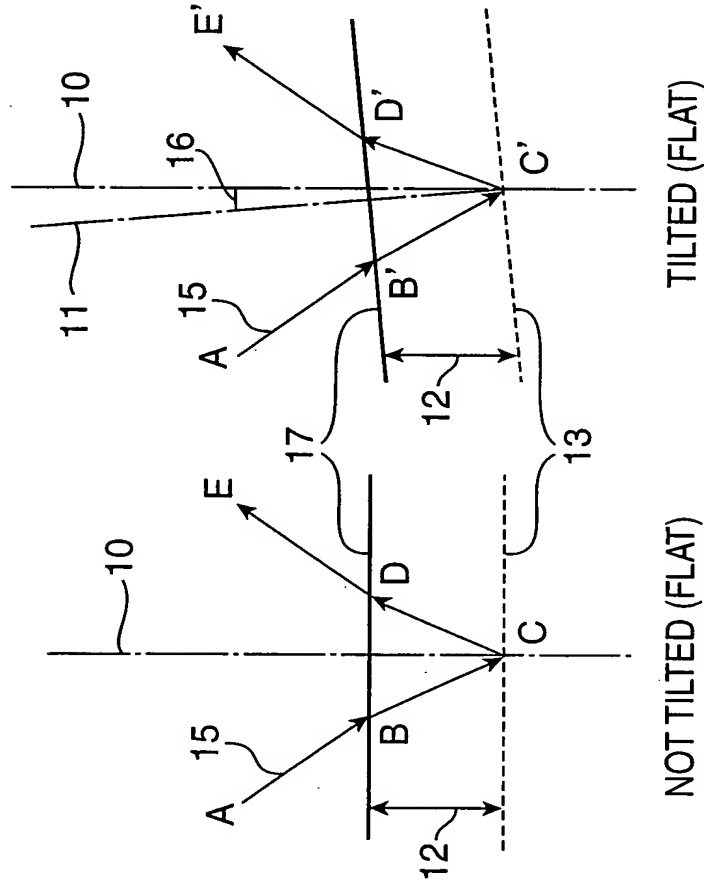
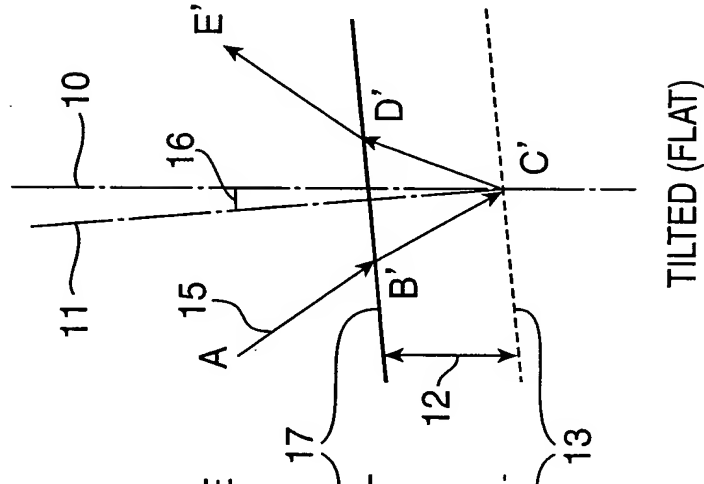


FIG.1A



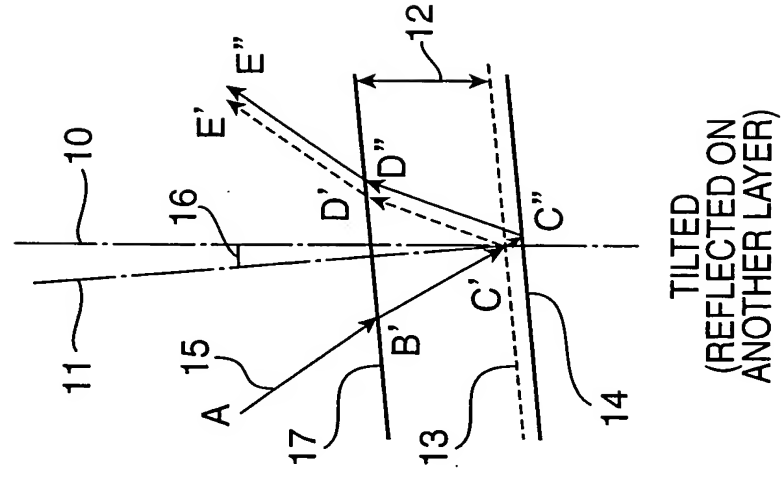
NOT TILTED (FLAT)

FIG.1B



TILTED (FLAT)

FIG.1C



TILTED
(REFLECTED ON
ANOTHER LAYER)

FIG.2

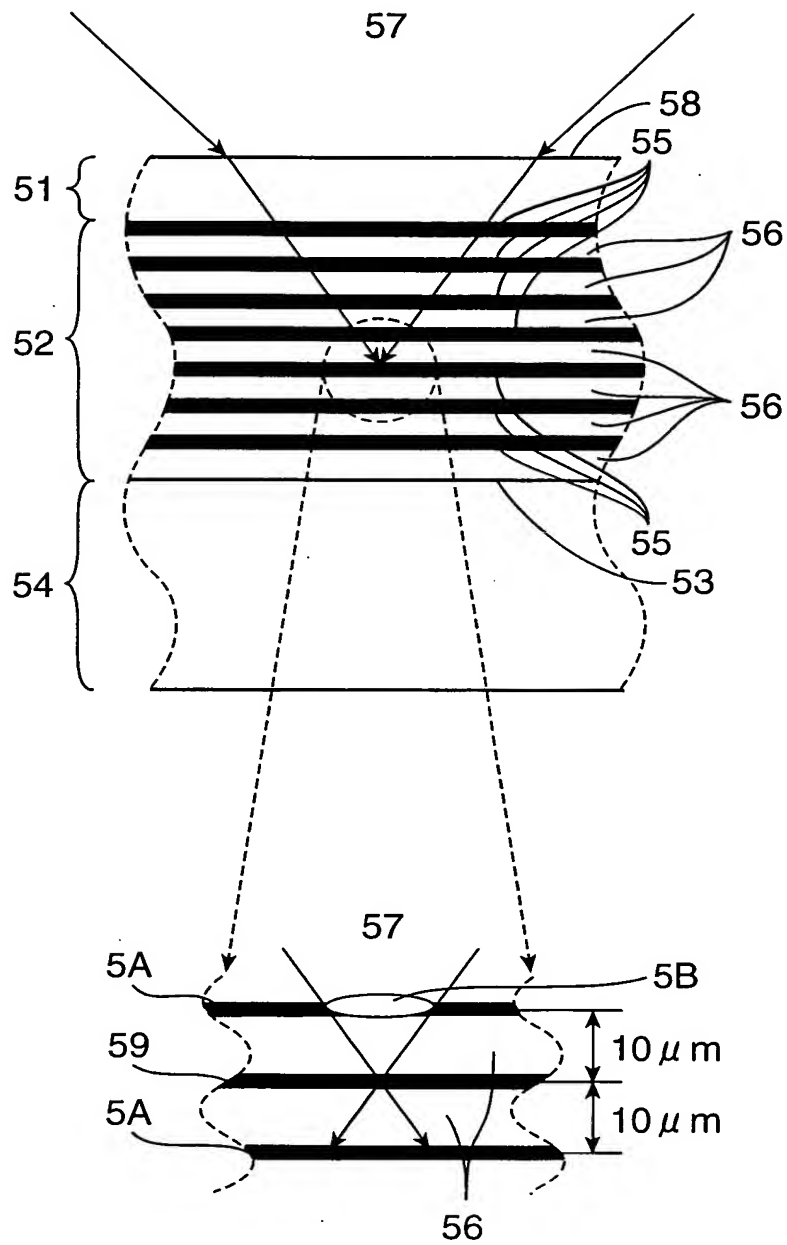


FIG. 3

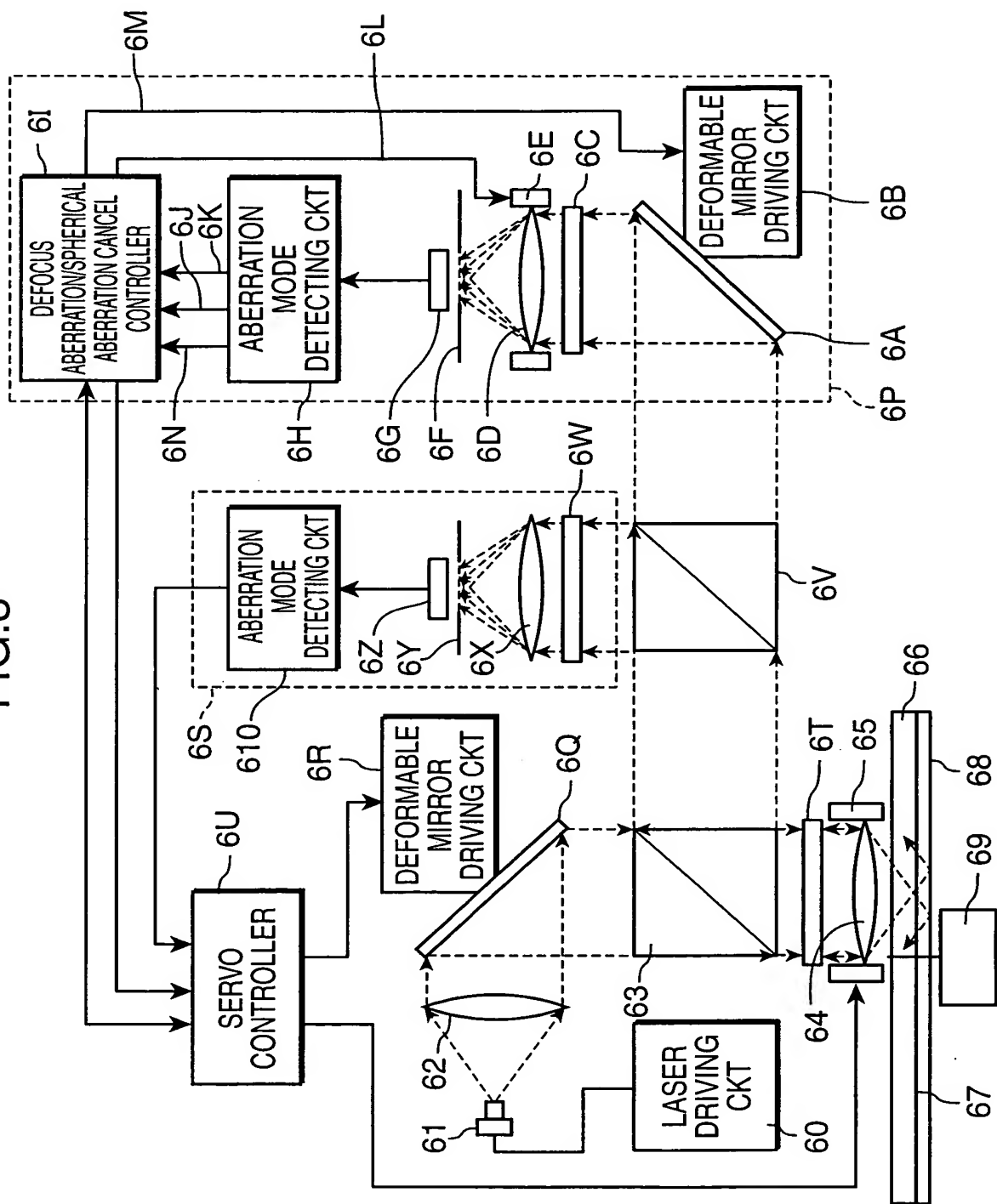


FIG.4A

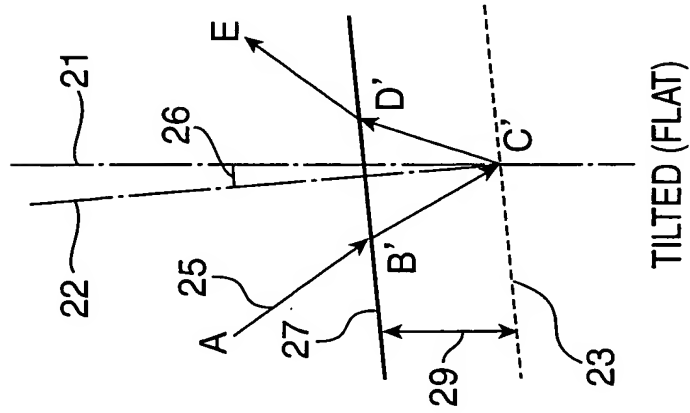


FIG.4B

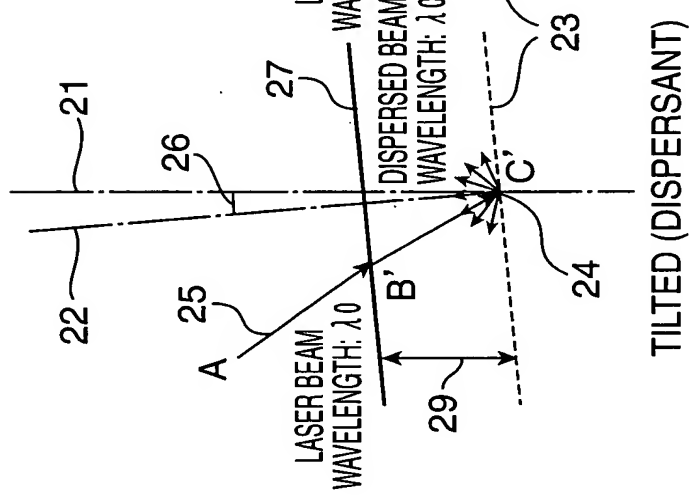


FIG.4C

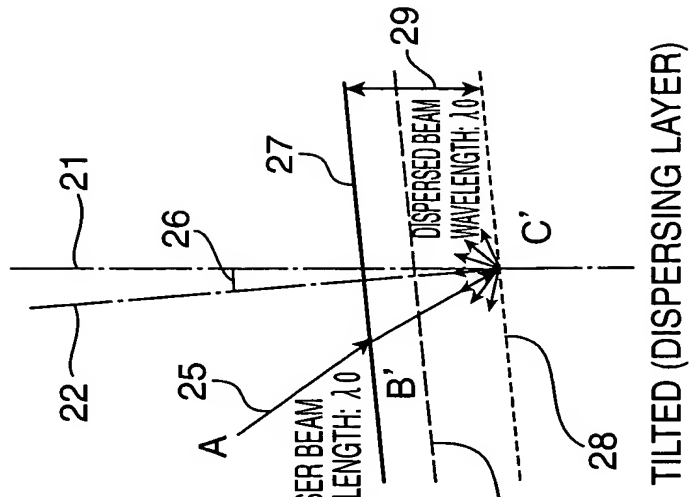


FIG.5

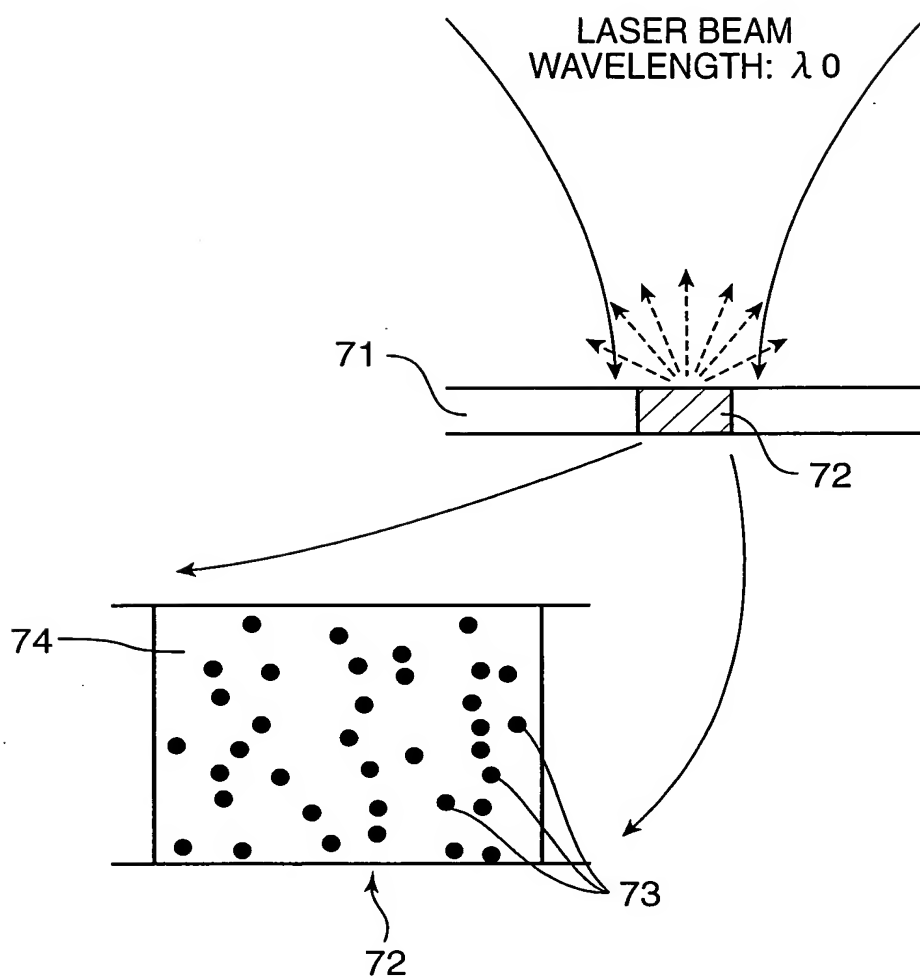


FIG.6A

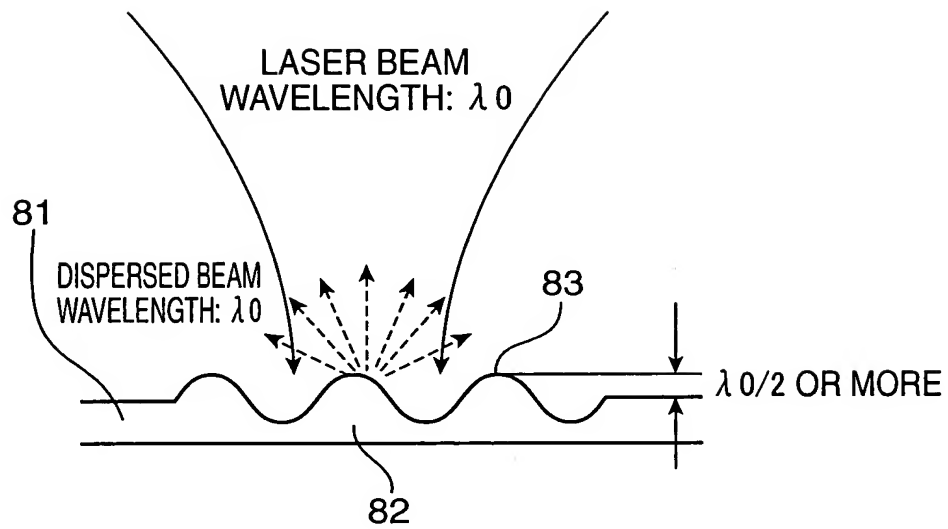


FIG.6B

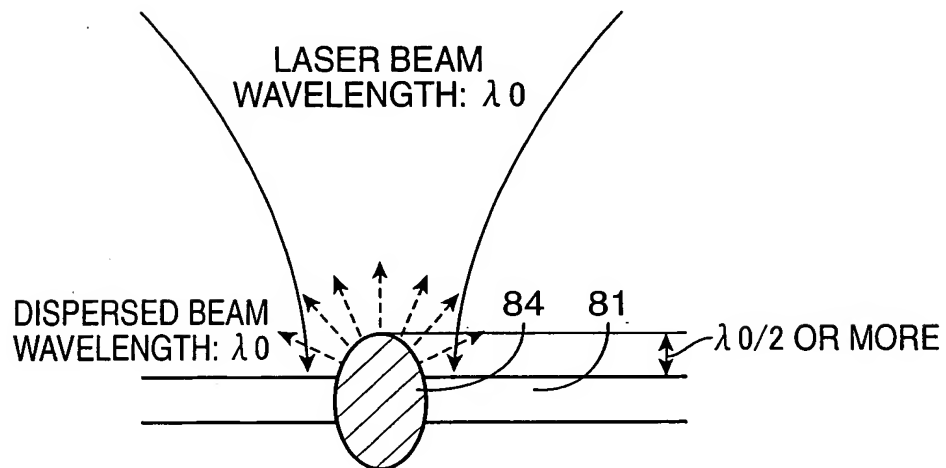


FIG.7

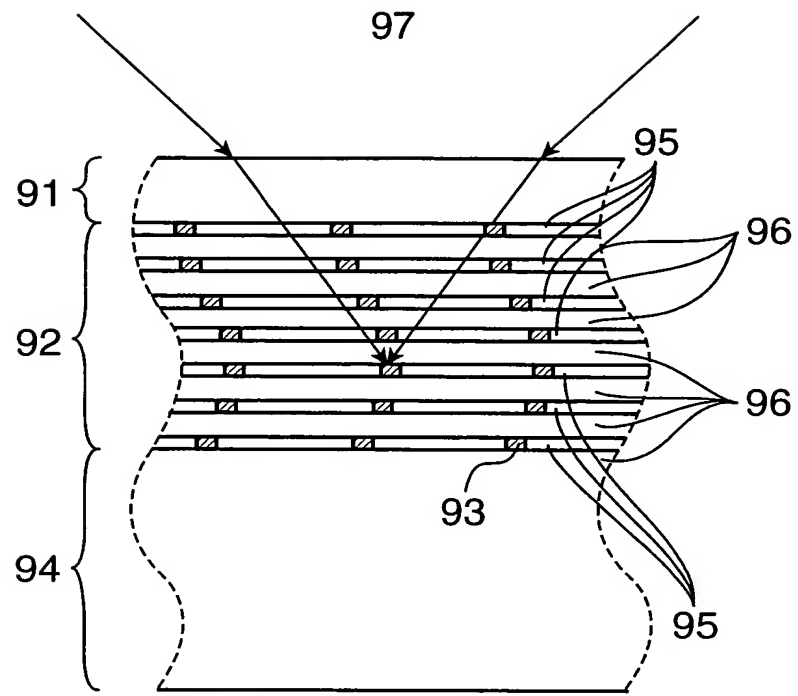


FIG. 8

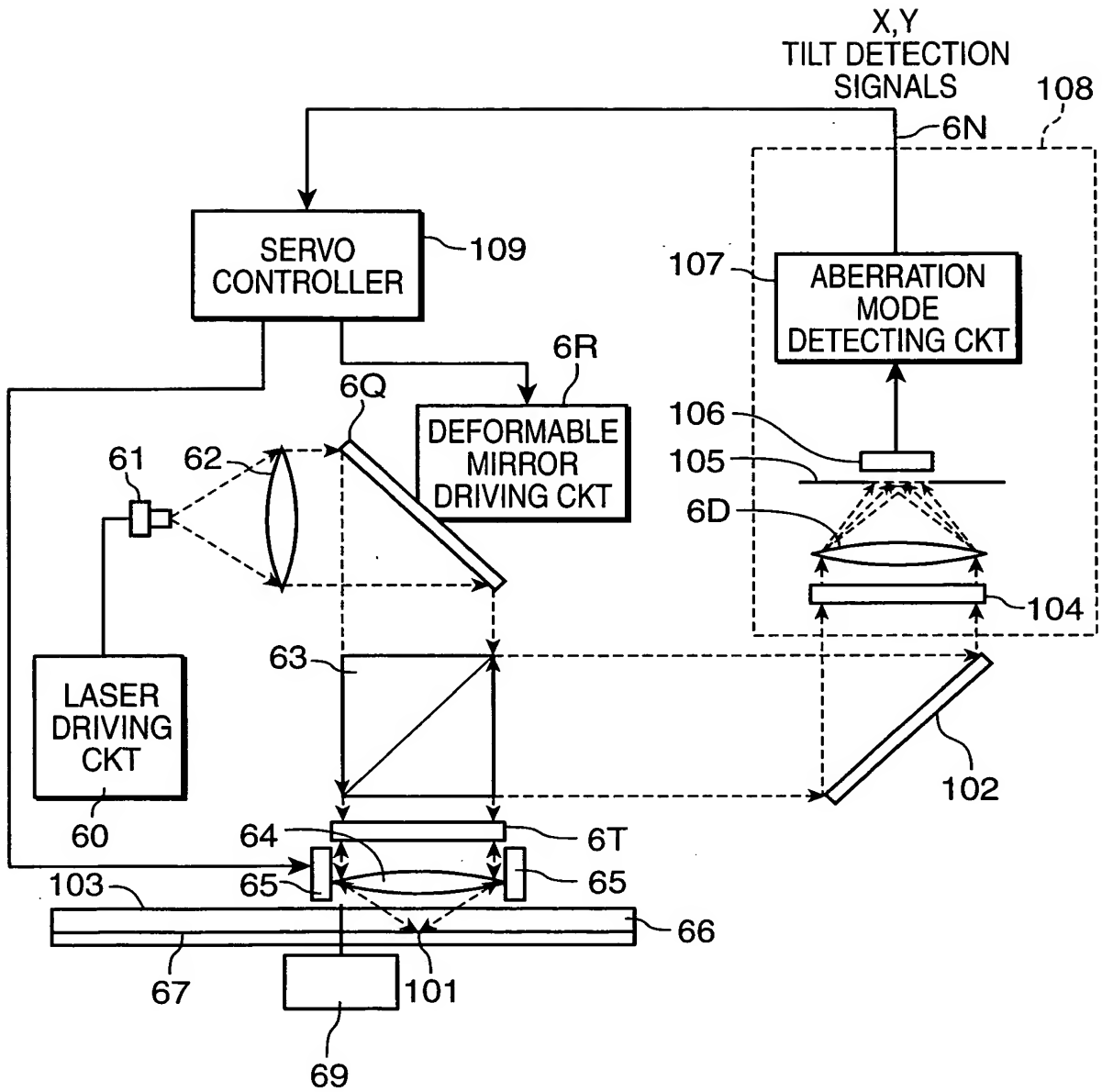


FIG.9

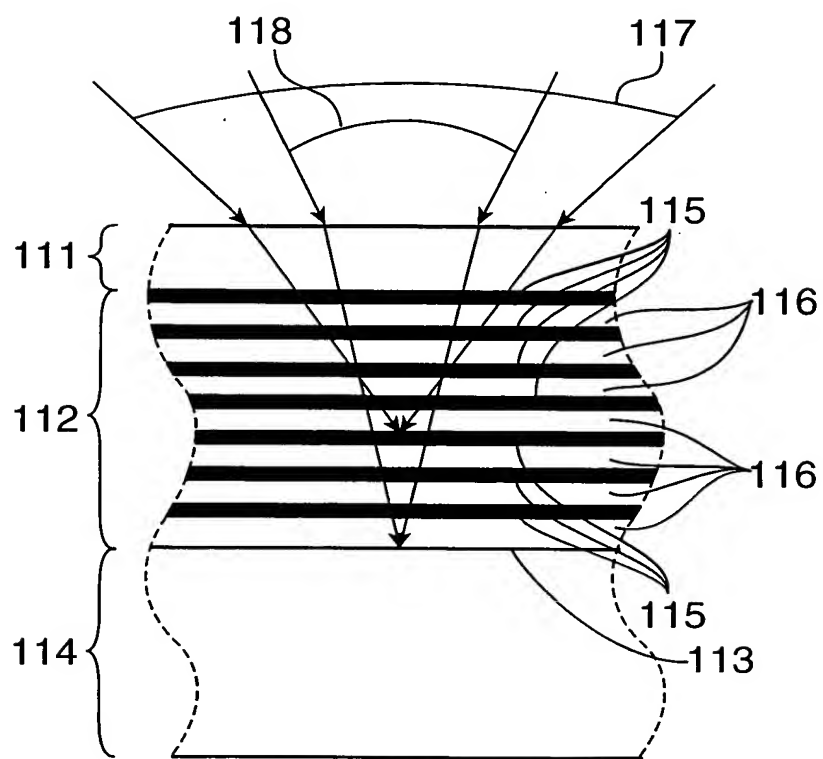


FIG.10

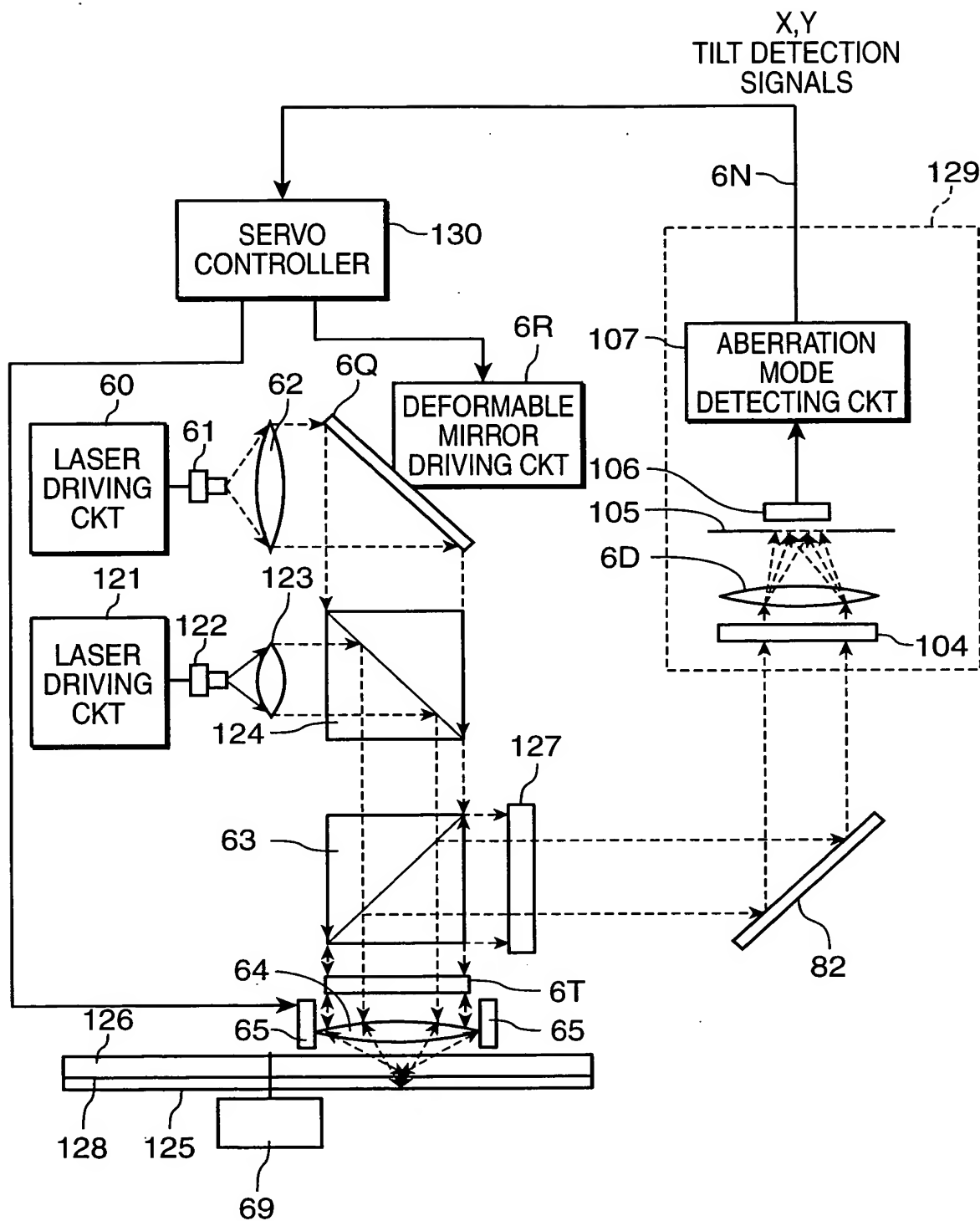


FIG. 11

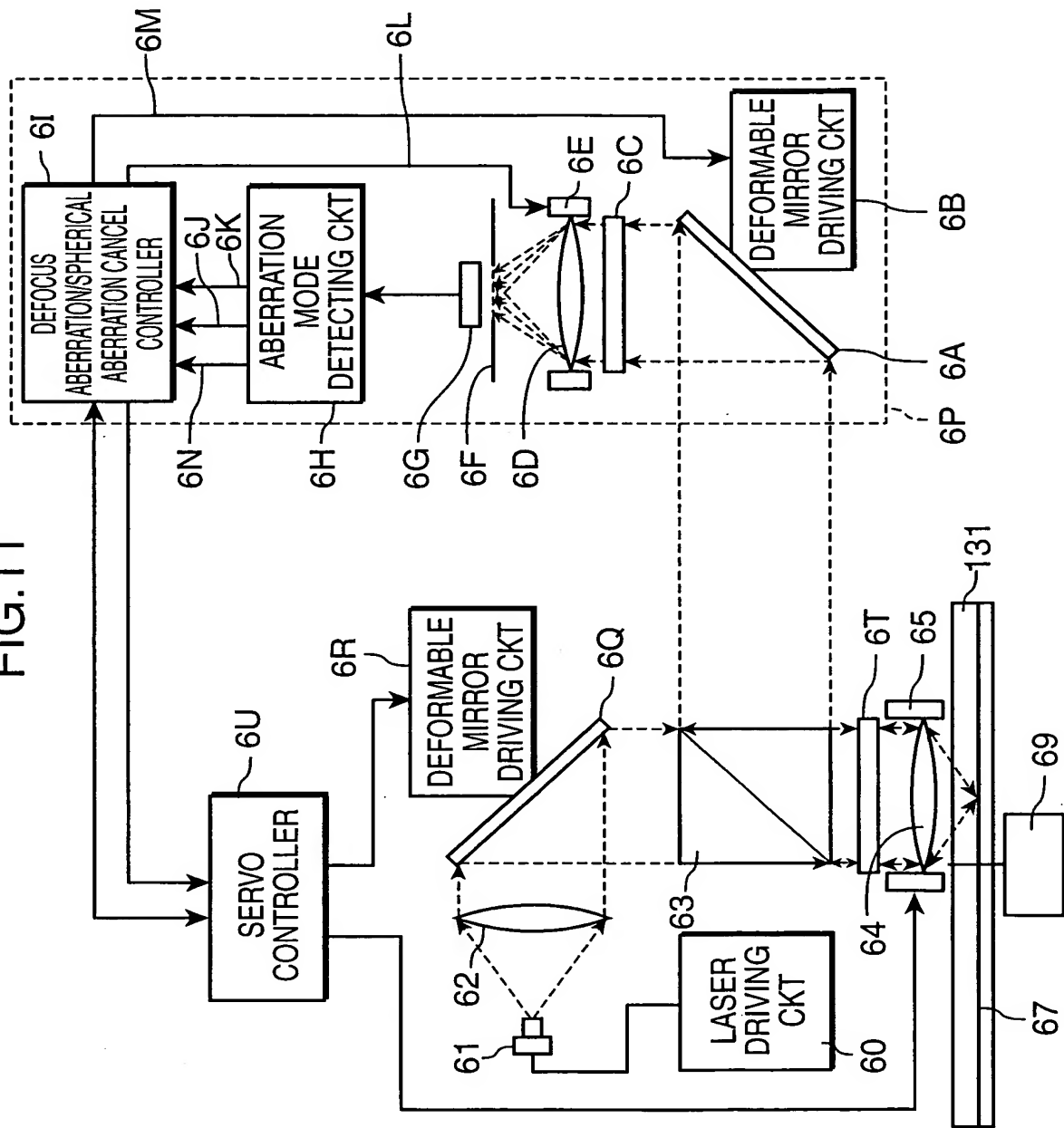


FIG.12

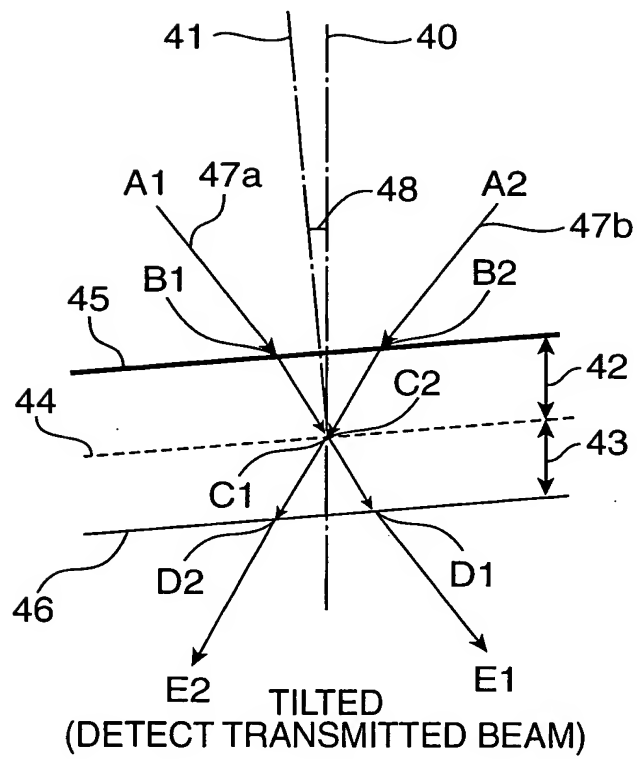


FIG.13

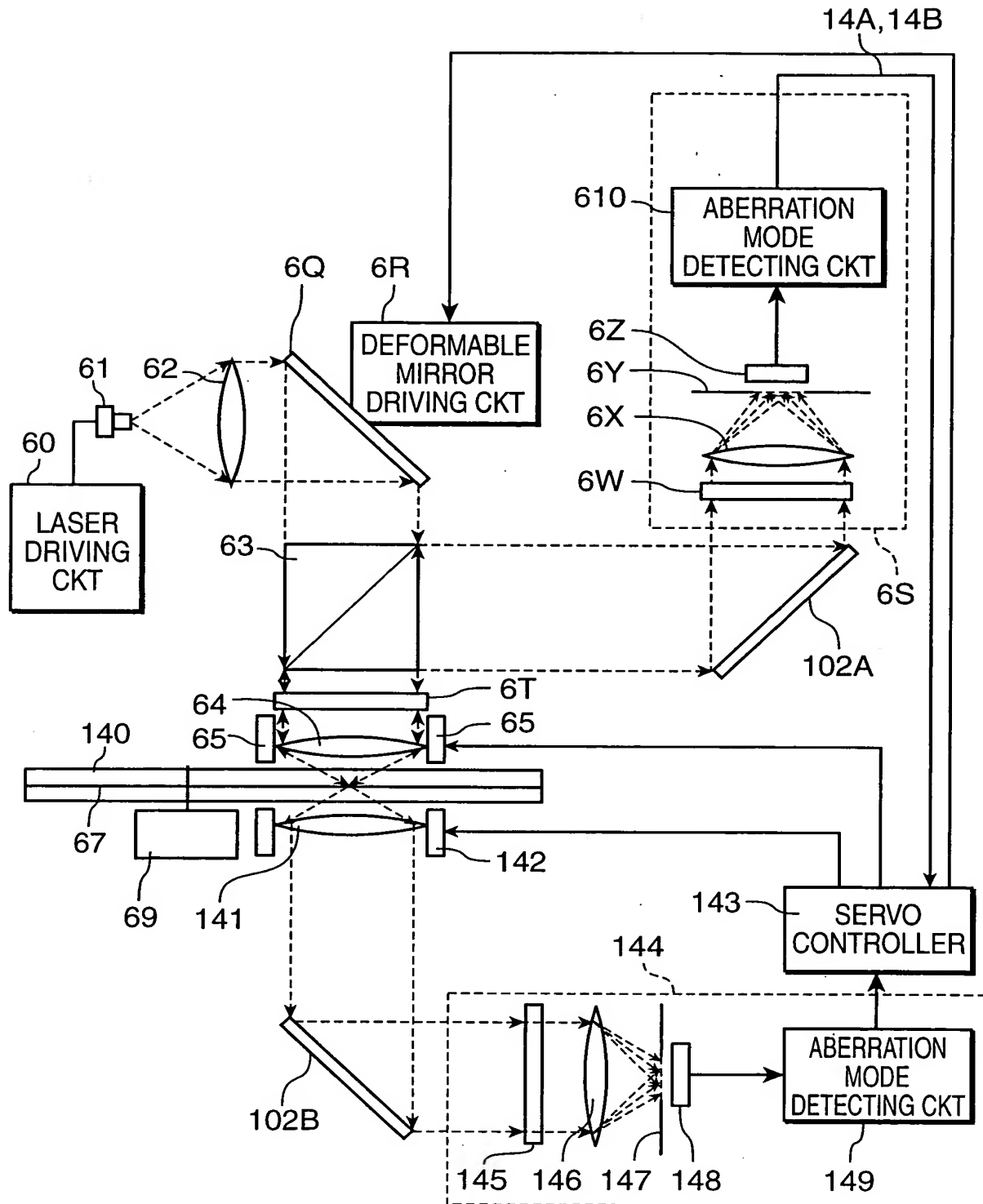


Diagram illustrating a tilted optical system for a small numerical aperture beam. The diagram shows a tilted surface 30, a vertical axis 31, and a horizontal axis 32. A beam 33 is incident on the surface 30 at point C'. The beam is reflected as a dispersed beam 34, which is labeled "DISPERSED BEAM WAVELENGTH: λ_0 ". The beam is shown as a fan of rays 35, with a central ray 36. The angle of incidence is labeled A, and the angle of reflection is labeled B'. The distance from the surface 30 to the point C' is labeled 37. The distance from the surface 30 to the point A is labeled 38. The distance from the surface 30 to the point B' is labeled 39.

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of a circular component 35. The component has a central hole 38. The diameter of the hole is indicated by 3a. The component is filled with diagonal hatching.

INCOMING BEAM AND OUTGOING BEAM
VIEWED FROM OPTICAL AXIS DIRECTION

FIG.15

